

OCT 13 1938

CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 32, NO. 1

October 10, 1938

WHOLE NO. 849

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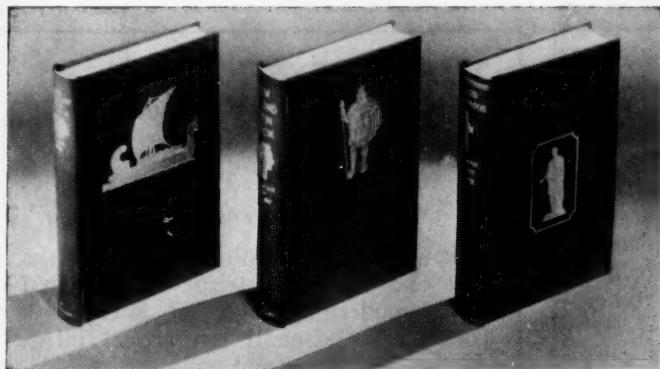
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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

Published weekly (each Monday) except in weeks in which there is an academic vacation or Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Easter, or Memorial Day. A volume contains approximately twenty-five issues.

Owner and Publisher: The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication: University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

James Stinchcomb, Editor; Jotham Johnson, Associate Editor, University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna.

John F. Gummere, Secretary and Treasurer, William Penn Charter School, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.

Contributing Editors: Robert H. Chastney, Lionel Cohen, Francis R. B. Godolphin, George D. Hadzsits, Eugene W. Miller, Mrs. Bluma L. Trell, Edna White.

Price, \$2.00 per volume in the United States; elsewhere, \$2.50. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers: to subscribers 15 cents, to others 25 cents, prepaid (otherwise 25 cents and 35 cents). If 'invoice' is required, 50 cents must be added to the subscription price; if affidavit to 'invoice' is required, one dollar must be added to the subscription price.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Volume 32 contains issues dated: October 10, 17, 24, 31; November 14, 28; December 5, 12, 19 (1938); January 9, 16, 23; February 6, 13, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 10, 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22 (1939)

Printed by The Beaver Printing Company, Greenville, Pennsylvania.

VOL. 32, No. 1

OCTOBER 10, 1938

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COMING ATTRACTIONS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15—10:00 A.M.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH
AND VICINITY

332 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh

Speaker: Miss Dorothy Park Latta, Director of
Service and Publications, American Classical League,
New York University.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21—3:15 P.M.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE
EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

111 Strong Vincent High School, Erie

Chairman: Miss A. Violet Dubar, Titusville High
School.

THURSDAY-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27-29

OHIO CLASSICAL CONFERENCE

Ohio State University, Columbus

President: Principal Edwin L. Findley, East High
School, Cleveland

Secretary: Professor Arthur M. Young, University
of Akron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11—10:15 A.M.

NEW JERSEY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City

Speaker: Miss Mildred Dean, Supervisor of Latin in
the Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Topic: Latin: What Can We Do About It?

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26—10:00 A.M.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE
ATLANTIC STATES

Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City

President: Professor George D. Hadzsits, Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.

EDITORIAL

For the first time in its history CW comes to you
this week from a post office outside of New York City.

No one regrets more deeply than the new editorial
staff the decision of Professor Kraemer that he must
give up his editorial duties. We hope that the lighten-
ing of his obligations to CW may contribute in some
measure to the speedy return of his good health.

Moving to the comparative rusticity of Pittsburgh
occupied both old and new editorial staffs and the offi-
cers of the CAAS through much of the Summer. If
two or three of CW's valued old heirlooms were lost in
transit, we trust that the deficiency may be made up
by the wealth of new friends gained among its new
neighbors. Likewise, if its moving into unfamiliar
quarters and into the hands of inexperienced keepers
has caused its old friends annoyance or inconvenience
in even the slightest degree, the new editorial board
stands ready and eager to make amends.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Classical
Association of the Atlantic States was held at the Uni-
versity of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April
29th and 30th, 1938.

The first session was opened at 10:00 A.M. in the
Stephen Foster Memorial Auditorium with President
Dean presiding. After a welcome by Professor Stinch-
comb, on behalf of the local committee, the following
papers were read: The Thoughts Behind the Words, Dr.
Nita L. Butler, Pennsylvania College for Women;
Basilica: A Problem in Terminology, Dr. Jotham John-
son, University of Pittsburgh; On Beginning Greek,
Professor John Paul Pritchard, Washington and Jeffer-
son College.

The Executive Committee met at luncheon. The sec-
ond session was held at 2:00 P.M. in the Mellon Insti-

tute Auditorium. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, summarized elsewhere in this account of the meeting, was read and approved. Papers were read as follows: Capri and Sicily, Dr. John F. Latimer, George Washington University; Cicero's Friend Varro, Dean Charles Marston Lee, Geneva College; Roman England by Motor, Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., New York University.

The University was host at a tea at 4:00 P.M. in the Stephen Foster Memorial Social Room.

At 7:45 P.M., in the Auditorium of the Stephen Foster Memorial, a twilight concert was given in honor of President Mildred Dean at which Professor Stinchcomb gave two dramatic readings, and Mr. William Cover, Mr. Pierre deBacker, and Mrs. Edith Canter Lazear were soloists. Miss Dean gave the Presidential Address, *Metae ad Quas*.

The fourth session met in the Stephen Foster Auditorium on April 30th at 9:00 A.M. The following papers were read: *At Haec Studia Adolescentiam Accunnt*, Miss Grace Albright, Washington Irving High School, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Recent Work in Greece, Professor Lucius R. Shero, Swarthmore College; Homer in Latin Literature of the First Century A.D., Dr. John A. Johnston, South Hills High School, Pittsburgh; Semantics in the Classroom, Dr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia; Making the Latin Classroom Attractive, Mrs. W. A. Peery, Handley High School, Winchester, Virginia. Mrs. Peery brought a very extensive exhibit to illustrate her paper.

At 11:00 A.M. three conferences met simultaneously in the Cathedral of Learning: Latin in Catholic Schools, presided over by Sister Maria Walburg, College of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; College Greek, presided over by F. Dixon McCloy, Western Theological Seminary; Visual Methods in Latin (with exhibits), presided over by Dr. Robert H. Chastney, Townsend Harris High School, New York.

The Classical Club of the University of Pittsburgh entertained at luncheon.

The final session was held at 2:00 P.M. in the Cathedral of Learning. The reports of the Committees on Nominations and Resolutions were heard and adopted. They are given below. The Executive Committee report was also approved. The following papers were read: Caesar's Career Men, Dr. Robert H. Chastney, Townsend Harris High School, New York; The Colt Vergil Papyrus, Professor Ernest L. Hettich, New York University; *Ad Astra per Vergilium*, Miss Helen S. MacDonald, Abington Friends School, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania; Dramatic Infants in Greek, Professor L. Arnold Post, Haverford College. The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

JOHN F. GUMMERE, Secretary.

OFFICERS

The following names were offered by Professor Ernest L. Hettich, chairman of the Nominating Committee:

President: Prof. George Depue Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidents: Dean Cleveland K. Chase,
Hamilton College

Prof. Casper J. Kraemer, Jr.,
New York University

Sister Maria Walburg,
College of Chestnut Hill

Professor James Stinchcomb,
University of Pittsburgh

Miss Edna White,
Dickinson High School, Jersey City

Prof. L. Ingemann Highby,
University of Maryland

Miss Julia M. Jones,
Tower Hill School, Wilmington

Dr. Bernice Wall, Taft Junior
High School, Washington

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast one ballot for these nominees. This was done, and they were declared elected.

BUSINESS

The Executive Committee reported that the resignation of Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr. as editor of CW was regretfully accepted. The Committee announced that it hoped the Department of Classics of the University of Pittsburgh would be able to take over the editorial management of CW. This was contingent, however, upon the consent of the University to provide facilities for handling it.

(Since this report was made, arrangements have been satisfactorily completed, and the Executive Committee has duly approved the appointment of Professor Stinchcomb as Editor-in-Chief.)

The following amendment to the constitution of the CAAS, which was presented last year, was duly approved by the business meeting: Article V, Section 1, as amended, now reads:

Every member shall pay into the treasury of the Association annually a fee to be established by the Executive Committee. Of this fee a proportion to be established by the Executive Committee shall be set apart to cover his subscription to CLASSICAL WEEKLY and/or other periodicals.

For the present year, the sum to be paid has been fixed at the usual two dollars, and three-fourths of this is to be set apart to cover a subscription to CW.

The following amendment was duly offered by Dr. Chastney: Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution is to be amended to read:

The Officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a member of the Executive Committee for

each State in the Association and for the District of Columbia (except that the States of New York and Pennsylvania shall have three members each, and New Jersey two) and a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected on the second day of the annual meeting.

The thirty-second annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia on April 28th and 29th, 1939.

RESOLUTIONS

We take pleasure in recording our deep appreciation of the hospitality extended to us by the University of Pittsburgh and of the generous pains of members of the local committee and the undergraduate Classical Club, which have resulted in making this meeting of our Association particularly memorable. It has been a privilege to inspect, admire, and enjoy the splendid accommodations provided in the Stephen Foster Memorial Auditorium, the Mellon Institute, and the noble Cathedral of Learning.

Our words cannot do justice to the bountiful hospitality of all concerned; we wish particularly to mention the luncheon provided for the Executive Committee by the University, as well as the tea, concert, and luncheon by which we are all made debtors to our hosts. There was unusual kindness in the provision made to accommodate overnight those of our guests who came from a distance. We must not pass over in silence the constant efficiency of our Secretary or the charming dignity and competence of our President; furthermore the helpful and entertaining papers presented and the exhibit of projects have given us the intellectual and professional stimulus without which our meeting could not be complete.

L. ARNOLD POST, Chairman.
IRMA HAMILTON
LIONEL COHEN

SUMMARIZED REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The account of the CAAS had a balance of \$378.61 on April 27, 1937. Expenditures amounted to \$1337.83, and receipts to \$1286.25, leaving a balance as of April 25, 1938, of \$327.03.

The account of CLASSICAL WEEKLY had a balance of \$0.26 on April 27, 1937. Expenditures amounted to \$3249.75, and receipts to \$3351.73, leaving a balance as of April 25, 1938, of \$102.24.

The endowment fund has been increased from \$1535.62 to \$1566.54 by the addition of accrued interest amounting to \$30.92.

The CAAS owns a New York Title & Trust Co. Mortgage Bond of par value of \$1000. Interest during the fiscal year was paid at the rate of 3%.

The Treasurer's report was examined and approved by the auditing committee, Professor George D. Hadzits and Professor H. B. Ash.

During the fiscal year 1937-38, in which Volume 31 of CW was published, the number of subscribers (i.e.,

members of the CAAS) within our regional territory decreased from 613 to 588. The number of subscribers outside our territory, but in the United States and its possessions, increased from 523 to 600. The number of foreign subscribers increased from 47 to 53. The total of paid subscriptions for Volume 31 of CW was 1242, compared with 1185 for Volume 30. With the exception of Arizona and Nevada, CW has subscribers in every State, and Puerto Rico and fourteen foreign countries.

JOHN F. GUMMERE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REVIEWS

Euripides. Iphigenia in Tauris. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by M. PLATNAUER. Pages xix, 186. The Clarendon Press, Oxford 1938 \$2.25.

This is the first of a projected series of the plays of Euripides. The dust jacket informs us:

The commentary will give us a thorough, though brief, treatment of textual problems and grammatical and metrical difficulties, and an elucidation of puzzling and disputed passages. But, alike in commentary and in introduction, attention will be paid to the literary and dramatic aspects of the play and its relation to Greek life and thought. It is hoped that the volume will be of value to the advanced scholar, to the undergraduate, and to the sixth-form pupil.

The present volume contains fifteen pages of introduction and 125 of commentary, five-sixths of which, at a guess, is textual. Of the three classes of readers which the announcement envisages, the advanced scholars will find the introduction and the few exegetical notes valueless and the critical work somewhat outmoded. The undergraduate can be roused from the "dogmatic slumber in which he dreams of a text transmitted direct from heaven" (iii) by less heroic measures than making the play a *corpus vile* for exercises in textual criticism. Textual criticism is an interesting game, but who shall ask an undergraduate to take time for it in the face of the multitudinous demands of other disciplines? Understanding Euripides is also an interesting game, and any humanist can with good conscience ask the undergraduate to take time for it. Aristotle defines drama by its function, and as a functioning thing drama must be taught. The only drama here is conflicts in which Markland and Monk and Musgrave do battle. (And why not explain, if the critical technique is paramount, that these three are a century older than Wecklein, and another half-century older than Grégoire?) Of guidance to the appreciation of the play's excellence as a play there is practically nothing. Even in textual criticism a dramatic imagination is as useful as accumulated authorities. The note on line 782 is typical: "We can do one of three things with this puzzling line: (1) keep it where it is (with emendation); (2) transpose it; (3) excise it." Why not try to understand it? After discussion Mr. Platnauer votes (3). Murray's note *sed*

videtur sibi seorsum loqui Pylades makes the line not only intelligible but effective (and even better without Murray's emendation). So the difficulties in Iphigenia's prologue at 38ff. might be understood as purposely indicating embarrassment on Iphigenia's part.

On one aesthetic opinion expressed in the Introduction, the half-hearted assent in the traditionally unfavorable view of the *dea ex machina*, I must enter objection. Such criticism is of the type which finds in the Electra only the botching of a theme better handled by Aeschylus and Sophocles. Surely all students of Euripides must regard this play as the plainest example of Euripides' practice of showing a conclusion inevitably tragic on human grounds on which is superimposed, for several possible reasons, an ending in accord with the myth.

A new commentary on Euripides is a desideratum, but this is not the way to make it. The same publishers issue an edition of Euthyphro, Apology, and Crito printed like this book from the plates of the Oxford Classical Texts, with an appended commentary (but better printed, and with the critical notes distinguished from the others) by John Burnet. That text can be used with profit and without annoyance by beginners and advanced students alike. It should be studied by future editors of the Euripides series.

MOSES HADAS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Vie de Vercingétorix. By MARIUS and ARY LE-BLOND. Pages 226. Editions Denoel, Paris 1937 25 fr.

This unusual and very interesting volume presents a series of gripping scenes from the career of Vercingetorix from the solemn adoption of a plan for a general revolt against the Romans by the delegates of different Gallic tribes at a druidical meeting-place in the depths of the Carnutian forest in the winter early in 52 B.C. down to the youthful hero's pinnacle of success when with the Gallic forces he repulsed the Roman attack on Gergovia and compelled Caesar to beat an ignominious retreat in the summer of the same year.

The value of this work rests more on its literary merit than upon its scientific historical value. In the first place, its purpose is primarily ethical or political, to impress upon the France of today a wholesome lesson drawn from consideration of the supreme crisis of Gallic history. The authors say (84) that "the interest in the book resides less in the personal destiny of Vercingetorix than in the destiny of the nation, the anxious study of the future of France." In the period treated, as at the present time, the vital problem for all loyal patriots was to obtain the harmonious cooperation of the whole nation. Significant very likely, in this same connection, is the insistence on the very effective support of German auxiliaries in Caesar's army aiming a death blow at the Gallic nation. The statement is even made that without

the aid of the German mercenary cavalry Caesar could never have vanquished Vercingetorix.

The authors have very diligently collected a great amount of evidence from widely scattered sources for use, in part, without much critical discrimination, in establishing the contrast between the unblemished character of Vercingetorix and the despicable nature of his opponent, while representing the Gauls as essentially an enlightened, virtuous race and the Romans as a nation of cutthroats and brigands. Truly, it would appear that the reputation of Vercingetorix and his countrymen had been maligned throughout the centuries by the prevailing form of classical instruction.

But despite this nationalistic prepossession, which the authors share with (and probably derived from) the great master of Gallic history, C. Jullian, the book deserves thoughtful attention because of its success in depicting outstanding scenes and situations of the culminating drama of the Gallic war with well chosen, telling strokes, and in pictures carrying conviction. The authors are artists in the power of visualizing dramatic episodes in their natural environment.

The work may well have the effect of an eloquent appeal for the inclusion of the seventh book of the Commentaries in our school curricula.

GEORGE H. ALLEN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

Subartu. Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Völkerkunde Vorderasiens. By ARTHUR UNGNAD. Pages xi, 204. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin und Leipzig 1936 M 10

While the debt we owe to Greece and Rome is perhaps not nearly so great as that which Greece and Rome owed to the civilizations anterior to them, it is only within the past few decades that classical historians have been able to break down one venerable tabu after another, and occupy themselves increasingly with Egypt and the ancient Near East. If we are ever to succeed in throwing light upon the many dark spots of the classical era, and if we are to foster classical studies in this country, we must be prepared to extend the range of the studies to their logical conclusion, *humani nihil a me alienum puto*.

Ungnad's book is an attempt to synthesize the archaeological and linguistic evidence from all recorded sources bearing upon the people he calls the Subareans. Since the discovery of the Amarna and, later, the Boghazköy documents it has been established that at least in the second millennium B.C. there existed in Mesopotamia a people of vital political and cultural significance called Mitannians or Hurrians. The matter of the name is of small moment; there are often cogent reasons for objecting to any popular ethnic name. But since Ungnad insists upon the name Subarean, it is well to note that *Subartu* is the Akkadian name for the

land and its people; *Mitanni* and *Hurri* have at least the merit of native designations.

The book has three parts. In the introduction (1-23) we are informed that the Nordic race alone has retained its relative purity, and the the 'Indogermanic' language was its peculiar property, while the term *Semitic* is a linguistic, not an ethnical designation. Friedrich is moved to protest here (in his review, *ZDMG NF* 16.205):

Vielleicht werden seine Thesen auch nicht allseitig Zustimmung finden, . . . dass Semitisch nur eine Sprache, aber keine Rasse ist, während an der Gleichheit von indogermanischer Sprache und nordischer Rasse festgehalten wird.

After a learned discussion of skull measurements and cranial indices, Ungnad states his hypothesis that the dominant race in Mesopotamia from the fourth millennium B.C. was a flat-occiput people with the Painted Pottery Folk of R. Campbell-Thompson and the Tell Halaf sculptures discovered by Baron von Oppenheim, and proceeds to coordinate race, language, and culture over a period of almost three millennia! Goetze (*JAOS* 57.105) euphemistically styles this 'a good deal of mysticism.' To this reviewer it is a blatant example of Nazi ideology invading the precincts even of 'primitive' society.

The second part (24-108), the redeeming feature of the book, contains all the cuneiform references, chiefly onomastic with some glosses, to the land *Subartu* and its people, and is of permanent value except as fresh discoveries may make additions. In the last part Ungnad argues that the Subareans were the dominant, if not indigenous, race in Mesopotamia from the East Tigris area west to the Mediterranean and Syria (which exhibits the ethnic name with purely phonetic change), that all those who make the Subareans enter Mesopotamia not before the beginning of the second millennium are wrong or worse, and that the ubiquitous Subareans were responsible for both the painted pottery (*Bunthe-amik*) and the Tell Halaf culture. So enamored is he of his beliefs that he twists the facts to fit the theory, and where this Procrustean policy is demonstrably vulnerable, neglects the contrary evidence altogether (cf. Goetze, *l. c.*, 108, note 11). His conclusions are further invalidated by findings since the book left his hand in 1933. A brief index (202-204) winds up the sorry spectacle of what Nazi Germany has made of one of the world's foremost Semitic scholars.

BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ritual and Cults of Pre-Roman Iguvium. By IRENE ROSENZWEIG. Vol. ix of Studies and Documents Edited by Kirsopp Lake and Silva Lake. Pages 152. Christophers, London 1937

This dissertation was written under the direction of Professor Lily Ross Taylor of Bryn Mawr College and

represents the results of the author's investigations as a student in the seminar at Bryn Mawr and, subsequently, as a fellow of the American Academy in Rome.

Dr. Rosenzweig, using Carl D. Buck's text of the Iguvine Tablets, discusses: (1) Pre-Roman Iguvium: its Records, its Topography, and its Municipal Organization, (2) Religious Ceremonies of the City, (3) Gods of the City, (4) Atiedian Brotherhood, (5) Character of the Early Iguvine Ritual and Cults (A Summary). The dissertation also contains, in an Appendix, the Umbrian text with Buck's Latin interpretation and a plan of the modern town of Gubbio, the site of the ancient city of Iguvium, with suggestions on the topography of Pre-Roman Iguvium.

The method of the author is simply to translate or to paraphrase the Buck Latin text, with a running commentary which compares the Iguvine ceremonies and gods with those of the Romans, *e. g.* the lustration of the citadel and the people of Iguvium with similar ceremonies of the Romans, the private festival of the *Fratres Atiedii* with that of the *Fratres Arvales*, and the ritual of sacrifice with that of the Romans. The conclusion the author draws (116-117) is that there are striking resemblances in religious forms and gods between the Iguvines and other Italic peoples, particularly the Romans. These resemblances have, of course, been recognized ever since the tablets were first interpreted. The reader is still in the dark as to their significance.

Dr. Rosenzweig has written what is, to all intents and purposes, a commentary on the Iguvine text and should, in this reviewer's belief, have followed the conventional pattern for a commentary. As the dissertation now stands, it is difficult for one reading the Iguvine text and Dr. Rosenzweig's dissertation side by side to obtain at any point in his reading of the Iguvine text all the information the author has to offer.

Many problems remain unsolved or vague in the reader's mind. For example, it would be desirable to know the significance of the preponderance of male divinities in the Iguvine ritual by a comparison with a similar phenomenon in other religions past and present; the significance of certain words and passages is still obscure. The solution of these and other such matters depends, it would seem, upon the collaboration of the philologist, the anthropologist, and the specialist in religion. The combination of all three in a single person is, perhaps, too much to expect.

It is only fair to say that the dissertation, in spite of several disappointing features, has many excellencies which deserve unstinted praise. The studies of topography and municipal organization of Pre-Roman Iguvium leave little to be desired. Here our author appears to be entirely within her competence and writes to excellent purpose. Among the interesting things about the Iguvine ritual which Dr. Rosenzweig discovers is the absence of the mention of cult images in the tables which, as she correctly observes, may point to a period before

the anthropomorphization of Italic gods. Her elucidations, among other things, of the title *Grabovius* (94-95) and the *puntes* (104) are entirely convincing.

ELI E. BURRISS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Three Roman Poets: Plautus, Catullus, Ovid: Their Lives, Times and Works. By F. A. WRIGHT. Pages xii, 268. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York 1938 \$2

The three poets whom the veteran London commentator has selected for treatment in three long essays have for him a common appeal in their willingness to write for the amusement of their readers. Those who are expected to recommend books for college libraries will welcome this opportunity to acquire in one volume full accounts of three Romans about whom students of the modern literatures are always curious. While the essays might even meet demands for readers somewhat younger, it is to be feared that a few pages of Professor Wright's book will keep it off the shelves of school libraries. He cultivates neither euphemism nor bowdlerism.

For the lucidity of two selections of this book we are particularly grateful. It has in 44 pages clear and readable narratives of the twenty plots of Plautus. In reviewing opinions on the purpose of the *Ars Amatoria*, Professor Wright has introduced an equally clear and summary description of the society in which Ovid composed his poems.

As many as 30 excellent English verse renditions enhance the charm of the book, and readers will notice that these are evenly divided between Plautus and Ovid. Catullus is seldom attractively translated. Without exception the long excerpts are in the better verse. The selection from *Fasti* 2, the longest of all, is the best.

Random remarks about Chaucer, Smollett, Verlaine, Tennyson, Damon Runyon, Marie Stopes and many others throughout the book and some final paragraphs on English borrowing from Ovid show the writer's keen literary observation, but his keenest remark of all has little to do with literature. To him (131) the vaunted Roman *gravitas* is only 'a word which in Latin is often used as a polite synonym for stupidity.'

J. S.

Etudes de Philosophie Présocratique. II, La philosophie comparée, Empédocle d'Agri-gente, Parménide d'Eleé. By ARAM M. FRENKIAN. Pages 110. Vrin, Paris 1937 20 fr.

These studies present some original insight into the problems of early Greek philosophy. But in the effort to find a theory which harmonizes all the aspects of a philosopher's thought the writer often steps from the role of an impartial scholar into that of an improvising philosopher. This vacillation makes these papers inter-

esting, but they are of slight value as an objective contribution to the field.

The first study deals with the organic relation of language to thought. The concept of substance in Aristotle and in Indian thought (brahman-atman), we are told, is bound up with an inflected language. But Frenkian asks too much of us when he maintains that the Aristotelian substance was broken up by English empiricism because English is the most advanced of the European languages in the breaking up of inflections.

The author approaches the study of Empedocles and Parmenides with the thesis that it is erroneous to speak of matter or spirit among the early Greek philosophers; reality is both material and spiritual. His interpretation of the four elements of Empedocles as being both material and spiritual leads him to some astonishing conclusions. Since blood and the Sphere both consist of the four elements in almost equal proportion the Sphere, Frenkian concludes, is a homogeneous sentient mass of blood! To identify the eternal *phusis* of the four elements with any transient mixture of them in the same proportion is to disregard completely fr. 8 where the *phusis* of the eternal elements is not to be confused with any derivative mixture. Furthermore the author's attempt to unify Empedocles' cosmology, theory of knowledge and Purifications results in the impossible equation, Sphere (fr. 27) = sentient blood (fr. 105) = sacred mind (fr. 134). How can this be reconciled with the fact that in Empedocles' cosmology the soul is mortal whereas in the Purifications it is immortal? Such wrenching of fragments from their contexts is inexcusable and illustrates the price paid for the construction of a unified theory.

Inaccuracies are also found in details: fr. 8 is not a polemic against Herakleitos (for in fr. 1 and 112 *kata phusin* is an extension of poetic usage and fr. 123 is inconclusive); *kollesas* in fr. 34 does not warrant "cette substance gluante qui est l'Amour" (53) for it is not the subject of *philotes* but rather of a simile; Frenkian speaks (54) of four concentric spheres, but Empedocles regarded the heavens as shaped like an egg (*Dox.* 363). Buried in a footnote (51) is the reading of *isa* for the difficult manuscript reading of *esti* in Theophr. *De Sensu* 10, 13 (*Dox.* 502); it is a good alternative to Usener's *panta*.

The discussion on Parmenides is weakened by the fact that fr. 16, the basis of the author's theory of the spirit-matter character of Being, is in the context of *Doxa* and not *Aletheia*. His attempt to relate the two parts of the poem is unconvincing. The verbal similarities of fr. 8.43 and 8.57, which are in opposed parts of the poem, cannot be made the basis for the statement that Fire is the nearest approximation of Being. There is a good discussion of the influence of Xenophanes on Parmenides and a careful analysis of all allusions to Herakleitos in the poem of Parmenides. The essay on Parmenides includes lengthy excursions with general

philosophic pronouncements on the relation of reason to emotion and mysticism to science, particularly as applied to Pythagoreanism. His theory that the Pythagoreans found in Alcmaeon's theory of the isonomy of contraries the necessary elements to develop their notion of soul as harmony is worthy of consideration in connection with Arist. Met. 986 a 27. Other theories on various problems of early Greek philosophy are suggestive but their paratactic arrangement with little or no proof makes one wish for fewer theories better integrated with facts whose context is respected.

JAMES A. NOTOPOULOS

TRINITY COLLEGE

Literature, the Leading Educator. By FRANCIS P. DONNELLY, S. J. Pages xv, 278. Longmans, Green & Co., New York 1938 \$3

In this attractively printed volume Father Donnelly presents a collection of his essays and addresses: "The papers gathered in this book are all concerned with literature as an art ultimately, although primarily some deal with the science of rhetoric and with the principles which governed any work and which I think true." (vii)

In chapters on The Classical Teacher's Target, The Art of Diction, and Solving the Problem of Articulation, Father Donnelly presents his credo: "The objectives of the classical teachers in high school and college should be the art of composition" (119). "By composition I do not mean language merely as a means of conversation and of communication . . . but I mean language as an art, as the literary expression of the individual's experience" (194-195).

The author minces no words in dealing with contemporary radicals in the educational field and with the desiccating influence of German scholarship upon American classicists. It is heartening to hear so eminent a man speak out boldly upon these two vital matters.

Some of the other titles are: Allotment of Humor to Oratory, The Tragic Element in Sophocles' *King Oedipus*, The Secret of the Homeric Simile, Homeric Litotes, The Argument Used by Demosthenes Seventy-Two Times, Latin, the Channel of our Civilization, The Millbrook Greek Play, A Function of the Classical Exordium, The Where and Why of Beauty's Pleasure, Humor: a Denatured Fallacy, Modern Hindrances to True Speech Style, Old Incentives to Composition.

As these chapter headings indicate, the material in the book is of the most varied character, and it must be said that some of the later chapters might well have been omitted. Father Donnelly's style is usually clear and vigorous; the reader is therefore pained to encounter many infelicities of expression and a grammatical error or two.

HUBERT MCNEIL POTEAT

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

Ancient Cyprus. By STANLEY CASSON. Pages xii, 214, 16 plates. Methuen, London 1937 7s. 6d.

In this small volume a well-known archaeologist surveys in some detail the prehistory of Cyprus and presents a discussion of the Cypriot archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human occupation of the island down to the Hellenistic Age. Although one cannot say all that could (or perhaps should) be said about ancient Cyprus in 214 pages, this is a useful and up-to-date handbook which may be used as a starting point for intensive study.

The book is divided into seven chapters. Chapter I (1-18) is a history of archaeological investigation in Cyprus. Chapter II (19-71) takes Cypriot prehistory from the neolithic period to the end of the Bronze Age. Chapter III (72-109) deals with the Cypriot script. In Chapter IV (110-129) Casson advances convincing proof for the identification of Cyprus as ancient Alasia. The titles of the last three chapters are self-explanatory: Cyprus in the Dark Ages (130-143), The Kingdoms of Cyprus (144-157), and Cypriot Art (158-206).

Casson regards the Cypriots as essentially Oriental Greeks rather than Hellenized Orientals (v). He emphasizes the general aloofness and individuality of Cyprus as true "insularity" (1). The Cypriot neolithic culture, undiscovered until five years ago, begins about 4000 B.C. (24). The culture is characterized by circular stone houses, chipped and polished stone implements, contracted burials, and a distinctive hand-made pottery with possible Anatolian affiliations. Although there is a definite break between the end of the neolithic period and the beginning of the Early Bronze Age (c. 3000 B.C.), there are no gaps in the continuity of Cypriot culture from the Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period. The Cypriot Middle Bronze Age, about the time of Dynasty XII in Egypt, was succeeded by the Late Bronze Age (c. 1400-1000) in which there are numerous evidences of connections with the Mycenaean world. Casson believes that the Mycenaeans (Achaeans) came to Cyprus as colonists, not as invaders; from Cyprus the Achaeans expanded into southern Asia Minor, especially Cilicia. The classical kingdoms of Cyprus were survivals of monarchical states established by the Achaean invaders.

Casson's discussion of the Cypriot script is especially valuable. He lists 66 variant signs (including five numerals which were employed in the Bronze Age. Eleven were still used in the classical period when the script was employed for two languages: one, Greek; the other, an unknown tongue which may perhaps be the pre-Greek language of Cyprus).

On the whole it may be said that the chapters on prehistory and Cypriot script are far more significant and useful than the others. The discussion of Cypriot art is not well organized, and it is too brief to cover the subject adequately. One feels the need of more illustrations or drawings to clarify the text. It would have been

more to the point to substitute illustrations showing Cypriot pottery or sculpture for the three plates devoted to Cypriot scenery or the photograph of the wild sheep (Plate XVI).

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

TOM B. JONES

Epistolae Senecae ad Paulum et Pauli ad Senecam Quae Vocantur. By CLAUDE W. BARLOW. Pages vii, 164, 5 plates. Papers and Monographs of the American Academy in Rome, Vol. X 1938

There are 117 pages of Prolegomena to this brief and undoubtedly spurious 'correspondence,' upon which the latest editor has lavished much labor and acumen. As an appropriate introduction he recalls the certain contact of Paul and Gallio and reviews the evidence for possible contacts between Paul and Seneca. The letters were mentioned by St. Jerome about 392, but it would seem that they were as yet unknown when Lactantius published his *Institutiones Divinae* in 325 with the remark that Seneca *potuit esse verus Dei cultor, si quis illi monstrasset* . . . The forger's interest in matters of style suggests "that the Correspondence constitutes the work of a student in a fourth-century school of rhetoric," and certain resemblances between these letters and the letters of Symmachus point to the same conclusion.

Over twenty manuscripts have been studied for the first time, with a yield of some eighty readings differing from Haase's Teubner text. Of the twenty or more which markedly affect the sense, twelve (*me indice*) are real and valid improvements. Only those derived from P, which possess a special interest, can be listed here: 1.13: *clarent*, for Haase's *calens*; 1.14: *quae his*, for *quibus*; 8.4: *se* for *te*; 11.9: *Cyros* for *et post*; 11.15: *quod fieri solet*, for *uri solent*. Twenty-five manuscripts are described, and it is shown that twenty are descended from two lost copies of a single lost manuscript, while four "exhibit varying degrees of contamination between these two groups." P, a tenth-century codex in Paris, represents an independent tradition, and was probably copied from a manuscript with lines of only twelve or thirteen letters each, in continuous majuscule writing. The scribe of P evidently made many errors in ignorance of the system of abbreviations employed; and Barlow very properly stresses the fact that hitherto *notae* of this sort were known to have been used only in texts of a legal or technical nature. The Latinity of the correspondence is treated under three heads: vocabulary, syntax, and clausulae.

On *quod* introducing an indirect statement with the subjunctive (73), reference could have been profitably made to Lofstedt's *Philologischer Kommentar zur Peregrinatio Aetheriae*, 117ff. In 1.8 there is a conspicuous example of what Lofstedt calls 'Apposition ohne Kasus-angleichung' (*op. cit.*, 50ff.; *Syntactica*, 9ff.), an accusative in apposition with an ablative. In 2.5 the *non* for *ne* also deserves attention (*Rogo ergo non putes neglectum*), and in several places *littera* appears for

epistola, a usage condemned by Cicero (cf. Servius on Aeneid 8.168), but adopted by Ovid, probably *metri gratia* (*Syntactica*, 39ff.). The rejection of *te* in 13.5 admits a Greek construction.

From a dedicatory poem to Charlemagne it is known that a Carolingian recension of the correspondence was made by Alcuin, and Barlow presents several kinds of evidence, not all of equal value, in an attempt to prove that one branch of the tradition is descended from it. The various modern editions are also described. There is an index verborum, with several other serviceable additaments, and the plates which reproduce two pages from P and one each from B and X are preceded by a *stemma codicum*.

ROGER A. PACK

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Sacred Bee in Ancient Times and Folklore.

By HILDA M. RANSOME. Pages v, 308, 12 plates. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1937 \$3.50

This volume contains 22 chapters with the following titles: I. Early Times; II. Ancient Egypt; III. Sumeria, Babylonia, and Assyria; IV. India and China; V. The Hittites, Western Asia, and Crete; VI. The Hebrews and Mohammedans; VII. Beekeeping in Greece; VIII. Beekeeping among the Romans; IX. Bees and Honey in Greek and Roman Myths; X. The "Ox-born Bee"; XI. Honey in Greek Religious Rites; XII. The Food of the Gods; XIII and XIV. Bees and Honey Among the Germanic and Slavonic Peoples in Central Europe; XV. Bee Folklore in Finland; XVI and XVII. Beekeeping in the British Isles; XVIII. Customs and Superstitions in France; XIX. Folk-stories from Various Lands; XX. The Bee in America; XXI. Ritual Uses of Milk and Honey; XXII. Primitive Peoples of Today.

The volume also has a wide range of illustrations, namely, 12 plates and 35 text figures, as stated on the title page; but, if groupings be disregarded, the numbers are in fact 48 and 94, respectively.

In her quest for material, as stated in the Preface, the author was fortunate in having the encouragement and assistance of several well known scholars; and she has not failed to incorporate within the compass of one volume the essentials of a far greater wealth of materials than one would have suspected to be in existence.

The work also has the merit of being interesting as well as informative, not only because it is ably written, but also because it abounds in apt quotations from numerous sources.

As usual in a first edition the book is marred by some painful typographical errors, though in general it is an excellent model of the bookmaking art.

It is refreshing to note that Miss Ransome has included an Index in her work, which greatly enhances its usefulness, especially to those scholars and apiarists who kneel at the shrine of The Sacred Bee!

HORACE L. JONES

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Institute of America, Thirty-Ninth General Meeting, 1937. Summaries of Papers.

AJA 42 (1938) 121-129 (Comfort)

BISBEE, HAROLD L. *Samikon*. The main wall at Samikon is shown to belong to the latter half of the fifth century B.C. Its archaic features, which had led to its being dated earlier, are due to strict adherence, overlooked by previous investigators, to the plan of the earlier wall I.

Hesperia 6 (1937) 525-538 (Durham)

BLEGEN, ELIZABETH PIERCE. *News Items from Athens*. A new archaic kouros; Kerameikos (Circular Bath, post-holes for substructures of platforms for funeral orations (?), Mycenaean and geometric graves, fourth century potters' kilns); British excavations in Siphnos and Crete. Ill.

AJA 41 (1937) 623-628 (Comfort)

News Items from Greece. Bronze foundry at Olympia; Lion of Amphipolis; fourteenth-century Mycenaean sword; excavations at Corinth (somewhat detailed, after Morgan); excavations on the Pnyx (somewhat detailed, after Thompson and Scranton). Ill.

AJA 42 (1938) 151-160 (Comfort)

BRONEER, OSCAR. *A Calyx-Crater by Exekias*. The vase is not signed, but identification is certain. "Both shape and decoration point to a late stage in Exekias' career." It now appears that the calyx-crater is not an invention properly belonging to the period of red-figured, but earlier, and possibly to be ascribed to Exekias. Ill.

Hesperia 6 (1937) 469-486 (Durham)

Recent Discoveries on the North Slope of the Acropolis in Athens. Miscellaneous finds, especially from two wells which yielded a fine calyx-crater by Exekias and a loutrophoros, and a seventh century pinax, an official standard of measure and 190 ostraka inscribed with the name of Themistocles. Ill.

AJA 42 (1938) 161-164 (Comfort)

DEONNA, W. *L'art de la Grèce archaïque*. Greek archaic art reveals certain traits of primitivism common to early art everywhere: religious or ornamental utility, an "intellectual realism" of bodily posture, and an unrestrained imagination in decorative elements. By degrees, however, it frees itself from such traditional formulae, as the artist strives to portray "visual reality," especially in representing the human body as it is, for the sake of beauty alone. Thus Greek archaic art, though it is long obedient to certain traditions of primitivism, paves the way for classicism and its aesthetic ideals which in the 5th century, stimulated by political developments as well as by artistic vision, marks the complete break with primitivism.

RA 10 (1937) 3-26 (Hulley)

L'évolution de l'art grec. Essay interpreting chief periods of Greek art in the light of two opposing principles observable in all art, the first 'primitive', abstract, conventional, expressing religious and social needs, the other 'classique', representational in technique, tending toward realism and individualism.

REG 50 (1937) 495-502 (Heller)

DOWNEY, GLANVILLE. *Seleucid Chronology in Malalas*. Examination of Malalas' chronology of earthquakes at Antioch provides "further information concerning Malalas' methods of work and the nature of his sources for the history of Antioch during the Seleucid and Roman periods."

AJA 42 (1938) 106-120 (Comfort)

GLUECK, NELSON. *Archaeological Exploration and Excavation in Palestine, Transjordan and Syria during 1937*. "Archaeological discoveries in Palestine during the year under review have been rich beyond all expectation, not only in intrinsic value but particularly in historical importance. . . . Transjordan is a land of great promise for excavations. Syria continues to produce sensational results." Detailed description of work in the three areas in (a) earlier and (b) later periods.

AJA 42 (1938) 165-176 (Comfort)

GOLDMAN, HETTY. *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, 1937*. General account of architectural, ceramic, and miscellaneous finds, including another important Hittite bulla, a 14th century house, potters' ovens. Relations between Tarsus and neighboring countries in the second millennium B.C. are tentatively outlined. Ill.

AJA 42 (1938) 30-54 (Comfort)

HANSEN, HAZEL D. *The Prehistoric Pottery on the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937*. "The abundance of both black and red monochrome ware is worthy of note, and the existence of both varieties in the Early Helladic as well as the Middle Helladic period. . . . Another interesting point to be noted is the great amount of Minyan and matt-painted wares, indicating a fairly long Middle Helladic period, and possibly one of some degree of prosperity. . . . Much of the . . . pottery shows influence from other sites. . . . Thus far Athens seems to have been but a poor community." Ill.

Hesperia 6 (1937) 539-570 (Durham)

HINKS, ROGER. *The Master of Animals*. Discussion of a small bronze "openwork relief representing a kneeling frontal figure, male and bearded, between a pair of seated griffins," from the Payne Knight collection in the British Museum. A Roman bronze, evidently from a work of about 350 B.C. Ill.

Journal of the Warburg Institute 1 (1938) 263-265 (Spaeth)

KAZAROW, GAWRIL. *Un nouveau monument du cavalier thrace*. Is the relief of Hadjiévo, discovered in 1936, to be connected with reliefs designated as thraco-mithraic or with funerary steles of Noricum and Dalmatia? Comparison with the fragment of a relief discovered near Dinicly indicates that both represent a foe struck down by a horseman and that both show influence of thraco-mithraic reliefs.

RA 10 (1937) 39-42 (Hulley)

LAKE, A. K. *The Origin of the Roman House*. The Pompeian house is a blend of the Italic house and a courtyard type.

AJA 41 (1937) 598-601 (Comfort)

LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, KARL. *Two Roman Silver Jugs*. Discussion of the artistic connections of a pair of jugs from Bernay combining (1) the Theft of the Palladium (after a fifth-century Greek original), Achilles Mourning (early fourth century), Ransoming of Hector (later fourth century) and (2) the Doloneia, the Dragging of Hector's Corpse and the Death of Achilles (all after second-century Pergamene originals). Some of these scenes are either the best or the only extant versions.

AJA 42 (1938) 82-105 (Comfort)

Maenianum and Basilica. The Columna Maenia was part of a portico on the facade of the Basilica Porcia. It had no connection with the dictator Maenius. The addition of the Maenianum to a basilica is an effect of the earlier domestic architecture in the Forum on the monumental architecture that replaced it.

AJPh 59 (1938) 280-296 (De Lacy)

OSWALD, FELIX. *Carinated Bowls (Form 29) from Lesoux*. Characteristics of the work of the Lezoux

pottery. Similarities with the work of South Gaulish potters obscured the fact that importation into Britain of Lezoux ware continued during the second half of the first century after Christ although subordinate to the importations from South Gaul.

JRS 27 (1937) 210-214 (Reinmuth)

PLAOUTINE, N. *Note sur le nom du peintre céramiste Onésimos*. The Greek cup No. G 105 in the Louvre bears final letters of the painter's signature. The attribution to Onesimos, which has been questioned by W. Klein who has proposed Diotimos, is supported by P. RA 10 (1937) 27-38 (Hulley)

STANFIELD, J. A. *Romano-Gaulish Decorated Jugs and the Work of the Potter Sabinus*. Five excellent plates illustrate the type of pottery produced probably between 50 and 95 A.D. by Sabinus and other potters in southern Gaul.

JRS 27 (1937) 168-179 (Reinmuth)

WEINBERG, SAUL S. *Remains from Prehistoric Corinth*. Neolithic and Early Helladic ware was found. Temple Hill at Corinth, where the trenches were dug, was therefore inhabited in these periods, but not later, so far as we can now tell. The localization of neolithic industry is shown by the fact that little of this ware from Gonia was found at Corinth, and no neolithic ware from Corinth at Gonia, though the sites are but three miles apart. Ill.

Hesperia 6 (1937) 487-524 (Durham)

PHILOSOPHY. RELIGION

BICKERMAN, E. *Anonymous Gods*. A study of some of the idiosyncrasies of nameless deities through particular attention to the importation and adoption of foreign gods and to the changes which their names undergo in the process.

Journal of the Warburg Institute 1 (1938) 187-196 (Spaeth)

FERGUSON, WILLIAM S. *The Salaminioi of Heptaphylai and Soumion*. Discussion of the genos of the Salaminioi, its organization, functions and origin, based principally on two new inscriptions, which are important also as our only extensive documentary records of arbitration proceedings in ancient Greece.

Hesperia 7 (1938) 1-74 (Durham)

FRAENKEL, HERMANN. *A Thought Pattern in Heraclitus*. Heraclitus used extensively the scheme of continued proportion as a device for contrasting the mundane and the divine. According to this scheme, the best in human life appears no better than the worst when compared to the divine.

AJPh 59 (1938) 309-337 (De Lacy)

KRANZ, W. *Vorsokratisches IV. Die sogenannten "Dissoi Logoi"*. Textual comments on the last chapter of the fifth edition of Diels' *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*, discussion of language and content. The dialect is Doric, but cannot be identified precisely. The nameless author has apparently studied at Athens; his content, style and philosophical method show the influence not only of such sophists as Protagoras, Gorgias and Hippias, but also of Socrates himself. He is actually post-Socratic.

H 72 (1937) 223-232 (Greene)

SALEM, M. S. *The 'Lychnapsia Philocaliana' and the Birthday of Isis*. The lamp-festival of August 12 in the calendar of Philocalus CIL, I² p. 270 is a combination of the festival known as the Marriage of the Nile and the celebration of the birthday of Isis adopted in the cult of Isis in Rome.

JRS 27 (1937) 165-167 (Reinmuth)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions are inevitable, but CW tries to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice.

Those who have not written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

BESIG, HANS. *Gorgo und Gorgoneion in der archaischen griechischen Kunst*. Pages 114. Markert, Berlin 1937 (Dissertation)

BEYEN, H. G. *Die Pompejanische Wanddekoration vom zweiten bis zum vierten Stil*. Pages xii, 370, 60 plates. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1938 25 gulden

CALANDRA, ENRICO. *Breve storia della architettura in Sicilia*. Pages 158, 8 plates. Laterza, Bari 1938 15 L.

GRANT, ELIHU. *The Haverford Symposium on Archaeology and the Bible*. Pages 245. American Schools of Oriental Research (and Haverford College), New Haven 1938 \$2

HOMANN-WEDEKING, ERNST. *Archaische Vasenornamentik in Attika, Lakonien und Ostgriechenland*. Pages 77, 8 plates. Dt. Archäol. Inst., Athens 1938 (Dissertation)

KNOBlauch, PETER. *Studien zur archaisch-griechischen Tonbildnerei in Kreta, Rhodos, Athen und Böotien*. Pages 219, 4 plates. Nief, Bleicherode 1937 (Dissertation) 6.20M

MAIURI, AMEDEO. *Pompejanische Wandbilder*. Pages 17, ill., 10 plates. Klein, Berlin 1938 2.80M

NAVILLI, EDOUARD HENRI. *Archaeology of the Old Testament*. Pages 224. Leland, New York 1937 \$1.75

POIDEBARD, R. P. *Reconnaissances dans l'ancien Port de Tyr*. Pages 14, 10 plates, ill. Geuthner, Paris 1938 25 fr.

RUTTEN, M. *Les sceaux de la Mésopotamie au ive millénaire*. Pages 13, ill. Geuthner, Paris 1938 10 fr.

TANTARDINI, D. MARIO. *Storia dell'Arte, II: L'Arte Cristiana Prima del Rinascimento*. Pages 367. Angelo, Milan 1938

TRENDALL, A. D. *Frühitaliotische Vasen*. Pages 42, 32 plates. Keller, Leipzig (Bilder griechischer Vasen, H. 12) 1938 28M

WELTER, GABRIEL. *Aigina*. Pages 134, ill., 1 map. Mann, Berlin 1938 8.50M

WRIGHT, G. ERNEST. *The Pottery of Palestine from the Earliest Times to the End of the Early Bronze Age*. Pages 123, ill. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1937 \$1.12

EPIGRAPHY. PALAEOGRAPHY. NUMISMATICS

ALLGEIER, ARTHUR. *Die Chester-Beatty-Papyri zum Pentateuch, Untersuchgn. zur älteren Ueberlieferungsgeschichte d. Septuaginta*. Pages 142. Schöningh, Paderborn 1938 12M

AUSTIN, R. P. *The Stoichedon Style in Greek Inscriptions*. Pages 130. University Press, Oxford 1938 10s. 6d.

BJÖRCK, GUDMUND. *Der Fluch des Christen Sabinus. Papyrus Upsaliensis 8*. Pages 165, 2 plates. Almquist & Wiksells, Uppsala (Harrassowitz, Leipzig) 1938 6 Kr.

DURST, KARL. *Zubehör und Unternehmen im Rechte der Papyri*. Pages 68. Kruse, Philippsburg 1938 (Dissertation).